

Description of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allaah be upon him)

His body:

He was of medium stature however, when a tall person walked by his side the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allaah be upon him) appeared to be the taller.

His Color:

He was not his color white nor of brown, his complexion radiant.

His Head and hair:

He had a huge head, great stature, The hair of his head was long and thick with some waves in them, and very dark hair, His hair reaches half his ears sometimes

and sometimes sends to the lobe of his ears or between his ears and his shoulder

His face:

His face was round with a broad forehead.

Eyebrows:

His eyebrows were strong, curved, slightly connected.

His Eyes:

His eyes were large and black with a touch of brown, Long cilia (eyelashes) are so numerous that they are almost confused by their abundance.

If the person looked at him, he said, in his eyes eyeliner, but it is not eyeliner.

His nose:

His nose was sloping.

His mouth and teeth:

His mouth was somewhat large and his teeth were well set and evenly spaced, when he laughed his teeth were visible like a flash of lightning or they have been described as white as hailstones.

His beard:

His beard was thick and reached his chest.

His neck:

His neck was balanced, neither broad nor fat, as for his body it was firm and did not lack firmness.

His arms and hands:

He had long arms and a lot of hair, the palms of his hands were thick as were the

soles of his feet, and His fingers were long

Armature:

It was white armpits; it is a sign of prophecy.

His shoulders, chest and stomach:

His shoulders were broad as was his chest.

As for his chest and abdomen, they were equal in size, the hair between his chest and navel was fine

His bones:

His bones were large as were his arms.

Ring of Prophecy:

A red gland, like a pigeon's egg, or like a crescent, it is a hair between his shoulders, and it is a sign of prophecy.

His feet:

His feet it was a huge

His father, Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib, died of sickness at the age of 25 on a trading journey to Syria, leaving his wife Amenah only a few months pregnant.

Names of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him):

The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: “I have several names, I am Muhammad, and I am Ahmad, and I am al-Maahi (the eraser) by means of whom Allah erases kufr, and I

am al-Haashir (the gatherer) at whose feet the people will be gathered, and I am al-‘Aaqib (the last) after whom there will be no other.”

(Agreed upon)

It was narrated that Abu Moosa al-Ash‘ari (may Allah be pleased with him) said: The Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) mentioned several of his names to us. He said: “I am Muhammad, and Ahmad, and al-Muqaffi (the last in succession) and al-Haashir (the gatherer) and the Prophet of Repentance and the Prophet of Mercy.”

Narrated by Muslim (2355)

Also of the names mentioned in the Holy Quran: al-Shaahid (the witness),

**Al-Mubashir (the bearer of glad tidings),
al-Nadheer (the warner),**

**And ad-Daa'i (the caller who invites to
Allah),**

**And al-Siraaj al-Muneer (the lamp
spreading light)**

His mothers:

1- Amna Bint Wahab:

**His mother who gave birth to him
(blessings and peace of Allah be upon
him)**

2- Thweiba (his uncle's maid) Abu Lahab:

**Thweiba was the first to breastfeed the
Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be
upon him) after his mother.**

3- Halima Al-Saadia:

She is the wet nurse of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

4- Bareket bint Thalba (Umm Ayman):

Nanny of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and served the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) for many years from birth until his marriage to the mother of the believers Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her).

5- Safiya bint Abdul Muttalib aunt of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him):

She lived with him in the house of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib after the death of his parents.

6- Fatima bint Asad, the wife of his uncle Abu Talib:

When he died the grandfather of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) Abdul Muttalib ibn Hashim moved to live with her and his uncle Abu Talib.

All the mothers of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) entered Islam.

Brother and sisters of the prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) in breastfeeding:

1- Hamza the uncle of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) from the breastfeeding woman Thweiba.

2- Abu Salamah his cousin of the breastfeeding woman Thweiba.

3- masruh the son of the breastfeeding woman Thuiba.

4- Abdullah ibn Halima AL-Saadia from her husband Harith.

5- AL-Shaimaa daughter of Halima Saadia from her husband Harith.

6- Anisa daughter of Halima Saadia from her husband Harith.

His wives:

1- Khadija bint Khuwaylid (may Allaah be pleased with her).

2- Souda bint Zumaah may Allah be pleased with her.

3- Aisha Bint Abi Bakr, (may Allah be pleased with her).

4- Hafsa bint 'Umar (may Allaah be pleased with her).

5- Zaynab bint Khuzaymah (may Allaah be pleased with her).

6- Umm Salamah Hind bint Abi Umayya Makhzoumiyah (may Allah be pleased with her).

7- Umm Habiba Ramlah bint Abi Sufyan (may Allaah be pleased with her).

8- Juwairiya bint al-Harith, whose name was Borat, and the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) called it Juwairiya.

9- Mimouna bint al-Harith al-Hilal, (may Allah be pleased with her).

10- Safiya bint Hayy ibn Akhtab (may Allah be pleased with her).

11- Zainab bint Jahsh (may Allah be pleased with her).

His Sons and daughters:

The numbers of children of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) seven are three males and four females:

1- Al-qasm:

He was the first child to the prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) before the prophecy in Mecca and died when he was small and his mother Khadija Bint Khuwaylid, (may Allah be pleased with her) and therefore was said to the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) Abu alqasm.

2- Abdullah:

It is said to him: Tahir and al-Tayeb and his mother Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) was said that he died young in Mecca.

3- Ibrahim:

He was born in Dhu al-Hijjah, the eighth year of the migration, and he died a young boy, his youngest son, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), and his mother Mariya Coptic (may Allaah be pleased with her).

4- Zainab (may Allah be pleased with her):

She is the eldest of his daughters and was born thirty years after his birth, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and realized Islam.

5- Rukaya (may Allaah be pleased with her):

She was born thirty-three years of his birth, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and married Osman bin Affan (may Allah be pleased with him).

6- Umm Kulthum (may Allaah be pleased with her):

Was born after the mission and married Osman bin Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) three years of migration after the death of her sister Rukaya and so the title of him dhi Al-norayn.

7- Fatima (may Allah be pleased with her):

She was born 41 years of the birth of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be

upon him) and she was called Fatima because Allaah has weaning her and her offspring from the fire, and married Ali ibn Abi Talib, (may Allah be pleased with him), in the second year of migration and her age is fifteen years and five months.

She was his best girl and loved to him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: **"Fatima a part of me who angered her angered me"**

Sahih Bukhari

He (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said to her: **"Or what you wish to be the leader Lady the faithful women."**

Sahih Muslim

All the children of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) from

Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) by only Ibrahim, (may Allah be pleased with him) that it is Maria Coptic, (may Allah be pleased with her) and not from the rest of his wives offspring (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

And all his children (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) died in his life except Fatima, (may Allah be pleased with her); she died after him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

And their rank as follows: Al-qasm and then Zaynab then Rkaya then Umm Kulthum then Fatima then Abdullah and then Ibrahim.

**Miracles of the Prophet
(blessings and peace of Allah be upon him):**

1- The Holy Quran: It is the greatest miracle; the Quran is a miracle to the Judgment Day.

2- Miracle of Isra and Maraj.

3- Split the moon for the night of the full moon until the separation of two divisions as the Almighty said: The Hour has drawn near, and the moon has split.

4- nostalgia trunk to him when the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went to the pulpit and then the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) began Speeches on the pulpit after what the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was Speeches on it and the trunk did not calm until the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came to him and

embraced him, then it was Quiet and the hadith in **Sahih Bukhari**.

5- The rise of water from among his fingers (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), until all the army drinking from it, then they do wudoo'.

6- The gravel was Praise in his hand (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

7- A little food in his hands, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) Become more until he ate from it with all the army, and Keep the rest and the hadiths in the correct and others.

8- Healing of patients and hadiths in that are many in the correct and others.

9- handing over the stone to him in Mecca and the hadith narrated by Muslim.

10- The camel complained to him the effort, i.e. hardship that the owner does not feed him and tire him.

Narrated by Abu Dawood

And many other miracles

The prophet (blessings and peace of Allaah be upon him)

Birth:

Scholarly opinions differed concerning the day and month of the birth of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) What appears to us to be the case is that the strongest opinion concerning the birth of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon

him) is that he was born between the eighth and the twelfth of Rabee' al-Awwal.

Some Muslim mathematicians and astronomers have determined that he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was born in the Year of the Elephant on Monday 9th Rabee' al-Awwal. It may be that this is another opinion, and it has some merit.

That corresponds to 20th April 571 CE.

The full name:

he is muhammad bin eabd allh bin eabd almatlab bin hashim bin eabd manaf bin qasi bin kalab bin marratan bin kaeb bin luana bin ghalib bin fahr bin malk bin alnnadr bin kinanat bin khazimat bin mudrikat bin 'iilyas bin madarr bin nizar bin maed bin eadnan which arrives to

'ismaeil bin 'ibrahim (peace be upon them).

The descent of Jibril on the Prophet:

The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) would move away from the people of Makkah because they worship idols and go to the cave of Hira'a' in a nearby mountain.

He took his food and drinks with him and stayed in the cave for long days.

Think about who created this universe.

On the day of the month of Ramadan, while the Messenger of Allah was thinking about the creation of the heavens and the earth, allaah revealed to him the angel Gabriel peace be upon him, and said to the Messenger (blessings and peace of

Allah be upon him): **"Read"** and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said:

"I am not a reader," and repeated by Jibril peace be upon him three times, and say every time: **"I am not a reader."**

In the last time Jibril peace be upon him said to him:” **aqra biasm rbbk alladhi khalaq. khalq al'iinsan min ealqa. aqra wrbbk al'akrama. alladhi elm bialqalim. elm al'iinsan ma lam yuelim**”mean “Read: In the Name of your Lord who created. created man from a clot. Read: and your Lord is the Most Generous. he who taught by the pen. Taught man what he never knew.”

These verses were the first to come down from the Holy Quran, our master the Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace

of Allah be upon him) save what Gabriel said peace be upon him.

The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) returned, frightened to his wife, Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her), and he trembled and said to her that: “cover me, cover me”

When he calmed and fear went away from him, he told his wife what he saw and heard, so she reassured him, "I preach, cousin, I hope to be the prophet of this nation."

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was forty years old when the Holy Quran was revealed to him.

Invitation secretly:

It was wise to have the invitation at the beginning of the matter secret, lest the

people of Mecca be surprised by what angers them for their idols and idols.

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) started offering Islam first to the nearest people from him; He invited his family and friends.

In front of them the wife of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) or the mother of the believers Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her)

And His adopted son Zaid bin Haritha and his cousin Ali bin Abi Talib, and his friend Abu Bakr alssadeeq (may Allah be pleased with them), and all of them became Muslims on the first day of the call to Islam.

Then Abu Bakr active in the call to Islam, and he was a Lovely man, he had creation

and charity, Called those who trust him secretly, the safest of his call was' Uthman ibn Affan and Zubayr ibn al-'Uwam, 'Abd al-Rahman ibn' Awf, Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas and Talha ibn Ubayd Allaah (may Allaah be pleased with them).

And each one of them hastened to call those who trusted him, Islam entered with them a group of companions and was said they were more than forty.

The duration of the secret invitation was almost three years.

The call of Islam required at the beginning of its command to be a secret invitation.

Invitation in public:

Allaah has commanded His Messenger (blessings and peace of Allah be upon

him) to say right and he sent him a messenger to all the people.

Allah says: **(fasdae bima tumar wa'aerid ean almushrikina)** means “so proclaim openly what you are commanded, and turn away from the polytheists”

(Al-Hijr 94)

And told him to start the call to invite his family and his close friends, allah says

(wa'andhir eashiratak al'aqrabin) means “And warn your close relatives”

(ash-Shu'ara' 214)

He called Bani Hashim and those with them from Bani al-Muttalib

Ibn Abbas, (may Allah be pleased with them) said: when the words of allah came down **(wa'andhir eashiratak al'aqrabin)** means “And warn your close relatives”

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) ascended to al-Safa

And he began to call (O morning and Quraish (the people of Mecca) said of this who said: They said: Muhammad, they gathered to him, he said: Yabni Abdul Muttalib Yabni Abdul Manaf Yabni Qusay and then called Quraish tribal tribe

He said: If I told you there are horses on the foot of this mountain do you believe me? They said: we know that you are not a liar, He said: I am a harbinger to you between my hands a severe torment, Abu Lahab (his uncle) said: Damn you only for this brought us then he left). Agreed upon

The Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) calling for Islam day and night in secret and in public, he followed Quraish everywhere

and called everyone who found him free or slave, weak or strong rich or poor.

The Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was found with this the severity and the cruelty from the infidels, then they saw in his call a danger to them and openly declared stand against him, they hope to eliminate him and his call.

The Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went on his way to call them for Allah in presenting the message of Islam gently, so God made a group of his relative's and his people to enter into Islam, and went away a lot of them about that, and the position of Quraysh of the Islamic call and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) at first the position of mockery

and ridicule, but the companions of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) began to increase day after day and the verses that stabbed the idols came down, then began Quraish in the injury of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and who with him from the Muslims, But Quraish cannot get the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) because he enjoys the protection of his uncle Abi Talib so they went to his uncle for the first time and asked him to retreat Muhammad (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) about this religion or leave him for them to do with him what they desire.

Then they went to him again and told him that they were not able to Patience on insult their gods and idols and they said

to him, either you forbid your nephew from his calling to islam, or it will be a war against you and your nephew.

Abi Talib sent to the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and told him about it and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said to his uncle: “I swear by God my uncle if they put the sun on my right hand and the moon in my left hand to leave this matter I will not leave it until God shows it or I will perish”.

And the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went out crying and his uncle called him and said to him: Go, son of my brother, and say anything you love it, I swear by God I do not give you to anything you hate it.

Then they went to him a third time and with them the strongest youth in Quraish he is Ammar bin elWalid to exchange him for the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) the Prophet's uncle refused and said to them, “you Give me your son to feed him, and I will give you my son to kill him”.

Quraish turned to the torture of those who converted with the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) the most torment but that did not work well, Quraish saw that to try another method is method of trick, the temptation of money, they sent to the prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) Ibn Abi Rabia (Aba al-Walid), but that also did not work well and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon

him) read for him these verses:” **hm *
tanzil min alrrahman alrrahim * kitab
fussilat aayatuh quraanana earabiana
liqawm yaelamun * bashiraan
wanadhiraan fa'aerad 'aktharuhum fahum
la yasmaeun**” mean “Ha, Meem* A
revelation from the Most Gracious, the
Most Merciful* A Scripture whose Verses
are detailed, a Quran in Arabic for people
who know* Bringing good news, and
giving warnings* But most of them turn
away, so they do not listen”

Surah Fussilat

When he heard, he listened to him until
the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah
be upon him) had finished to a verse of
prostration then he prostrated and
said:you heard, Aba al-Walid, he said I
heard, the Prophet (blessings and peace

of Allah be upon him) said: you and that, Then he went back to the Quraysh and said to them that he had heard words that he had never heard before so he is not a poet nor a priest nor a magician and asked them to leave the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) for himself.

Then Quraish asked the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) miracles to believe him, they gathered together at the Kaaba and sent to the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and asked him to ask his Lord to remove the mountains that made Mecca narrowed, and to blow for them rivers like the rivers of Syria and Iraq, and to live their dead parents, and to ask his Lord things for himself, to send

an angel believe what he says, and make Mecca like Gardens and palaces and treasures of gold and silver, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said to them i will not do that, not me who's asking his lord this and Allah did not send me to you for that, but God sent me a harbinger and omen, if you accept what I have come to you, it is your luck in this world and in the Hereafter, and if you disbelieve I am patient for God's command until He rules between me and you.

Then God Almighty said:” wa law 'annana nazzalna 'iilayhim almalayikat wakallamahum almawtaa wahasharna ealayhim kull shay' qubulana ma kanuu liuminuu 'illa 'an yasha' allah walakinn 'aktharahum yajhalun” mean (Even if We

sent down the angels to them, and the dead spoke to them, and We gathered all things before them, they still would not believe, unless God wills; but most of them are ignorant). **Al-An'am 111**

And the Almighty said:” **wa ma manaeana 'an nnursil bialaayat 'iila 'an kadhdhab biha al'awwalun wa'atayna thamud alnnaqat mubsiratan fazalamuu biha wa ma nursil bialaayat 'iila takhwifana**” mean (Nothing prevents Us from sending miraculous signs, except that the ancients called them lies. We gave Thamood the she-camel, a visible sign, but they mistreated her. We do not send the signs except to instill reverence).

Al-Isra' 59

Then Quraish found that the peaceful negotiations did not work well with the

Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and took the torture of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and Muslims.

These are examples of what all Muslims have been subjected to torture and persecution:

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) He did not escape from harming the infidels, Abu Lahab (his uncle) was dumping food waste and animal waste on his door, and **eqabat ibn 'abi mueit** was strangled by his garment during the praying, and throw on his back during the prostrates the placenta of the camel that comes out with the newborn at birth.

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him)

Quraish met him in the mosque and hit him on the face with their feet and slippers severely beaten until the blood covered him and then hit him on the stomach so hard that he lost consciousness.

Othman ibn Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) his uncle knows about his Islam, so he locked him in a dark room and bound him with chains of iron and deprived him of food and drink.

Ammar and his wife Sumaya and their son Yasir (may Allah be pleased with them) Abu Jahl burned their home and hit them with whips and daggers and He made them walk on the desert sands and it was very hot, Sumaya was killed by the bayonet of Abi Jahl and she was the first

martyr in Islam, Yasir died under torture, and other Muslims tortured by infidels.

The prophet migrations:

1- First migration to Abyssinia:

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) ordered the weak Muslims to immigrate to Abyssinia, and the mother of the believers, Umm Salama (may Allah be pleased with her) the wife of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) she said about that:

(When Mecca narrowed on us and hurt the friends of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and saw what afflicts them, and discord in their religion, and that the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace

of Allah be upon him) he cannot defend them, the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said to them: "there are a king in the land of Abyssinia he is not wronged anyone so go to his country until the God will make you an escape and a departure from what you are in so we went out in groups until we met there, we were in a good house with a good neighbor, we have saved our religion and have not feared it unjustly.

The first group of Sahaabah migrated to Abyssinia in the fifth year of the mission. This group consisted of twelve men and four women, was led by Uthman ibn Affan (may Allah be pleased with him), and his wife Rukaya (may Allah be pleased with her) daughter of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon

him), and their departure at night so as not to feel Quraysh, they went out to the sea by way of Jeddah, and found two merchant ships that sailed to Abyssinia Where they found security and received hospitality and honor from the king of Abyssinia al Najashi, as the Prophet, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) told us.

2- Second migration to Abyssinia:

A rumor reached Muslims in Abyssinia that the Quraish had left Muslims free and decided to return Muslims from the land of their migration to Mecca, however, after their arrival in Mecca they found it otherwise, where the infidels increased the torture of these returnees and other Muslims, The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon

him) used to refer to his companions to emigrate to Abyssinia again.

The Muslims decided to emigrate once again, but emigration this time was more difficult and difficult than before. This time, eighty-three men and eighteen women emigrated.

3- Migration to Taif:

The grief of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) increased by the death of the mother of believers Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her), and his uncle Abi Talib in one year, Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) was the best Nasser to him - after God - and his uncle was protecting him, And loves him more love, and doubled his grief, peace be upon him that his uncle died infidel.

Quraysh exploits the death of Abu Talib and increases the harm to the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and narrowed on him, Abu Lahab was one of the most people hated to the call and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), even he was pursuing the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) during the pilgrimage season, and in the markets throw him stones and narrowed Mecca to the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), and went to Taif, please God Almighty to be better than Mecca.

Taif is 120 km from Mecca and is inhabited by the Thaqif tribe (idolatry) and the most famous idol of Thaqif (Al-Lat)

The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) cut off the distance on his feet and stayed in Taif for ten days calling its people to worship God, but his call did not find only hearts oblivious and was between Thaqif and Quraysh affection and trade.

The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) resorted to the shade of an orchard to restrain himself from fatigue and exhaustion, so he took with Allaah and said: "O God, I complain to you about the weakness of my strength and the weakness of my tricks, and my compassion on people, O most merciful, you are the Lord of the vulnerable, and you are my Lord To whom you make me go? To a remote, afraid of it or to an enemy who owns my order, if you

are not angry with me, I do not care for anything.

But my wellness is wider for me, I seek refuge in the light of your face, in which darkness shone, and the world and the Hereafter will be valid that your anger may descend upon me, or that your wrath may be overcome for your satisfaction until you accept and no power except in God, a cloud came over the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and looked at it and saw jibril and said to the prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) "Allah has heard the words of your people to you, and they have not responded to you." God sent to you the king of the mountains to order him what you want to do with them, the king of the mountains called me and said

to me: O Muhammad, God has heard the words of your people to you, and I am the king of the mountains, allaah has sent me to you to order me, What do I do with them? If you want to crush them between al'akhshabayn (two big mountains in Mecca) the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said to him: "no, I hope that Allaah will bring out of their progeny those who worship Allah alone and do not associate anything with allaah.", The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) returned to Mecca to resume the call to Islam.

God sends the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) in the journey of Isra and Maraj.

Isra: It is the transmission of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) at night from the Grand Mosque in Mecca to the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Al-Maraj: It is the ascension of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) from Al-Aqsa Mosque to the heavens above.

Historians differed at the time when this miracle occurred and it was signed after his return, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) from Taif in the eleventh year of the Prophet's mission.

4 - Migration to medina:

The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) continued to call for Islam, but the Arab tribes refrained from listening to his call, Then God chose

the place of migration, as in the Hadith” I saw in a dream that I migrate from Mecca to the land of palm trees, he think it is the Yamama, if the city Yathrib”.

Bayaa't The first aleaqaba:

In the twelfth year of the Prophet's mission, twelve men came, ten of them from Khazraj and two from Al-Aws (two tribes from medina), They met the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) in aqabat mina, then he taught them Islam, and said to them: Come, agreed with me that you do not share anything with Allaah, Do not steal, do not commit adultery, nor kill your children, And do not come with falsehood defamation between your hands and your feet, and do not disobey me in the known, who is keep his promise

of you his reward from God, and the one who get something from that, and he is punished in this world is expiation for him, and the one who get something from that and hidden by God, his ordered to Allaah, If he wants to punish him or if he wishes to forgive him, then agreed with him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) on that.

Calling Islam in Yathrib:

When they returned to Yathrib, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) sent with them Mus'ab ibn 'Umayr (may Allaah be pleased with him) to read them the Qur'aan and interpret them in religion, and Mus'ab ibn 'Umayr stayed at a house of Abu Amamah Asaad ibn Zerara and they active in the dissemination of Islam and entered into

Islam the President of Al-Aws tribe Saad ibn Moaz and his cousin Asid ibn Hadeer and then returned Saad ibn Moaz (may Allah be pleased with him) to his people , He said: O sons of Abdul-Ash'al, What do you know about me? They said our master and our best opinion.

He said: I will not speak to men and women until you believe in Allah and His Messenger, and the evening came, otherwise they are all Muslims, except one man named Asirim, delayed Islam until the day of the invasion of 'ahood.

Bayaa't The second aleaqaba:

In the thirteenth year of the Prophet's mission, seventy-three men and two Muslim women came from Yathrib and with them Mus'ab ibn 'Umayr, may Allah be pleased with him to obey the

Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) pleased with the spread of Islam among the people of Yathrib and found in them the victory and protection.

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) had a secret meeting with the Muslims from Yathrib so that the Quraysh did not know and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went out to meet them with his uncle Abbas he was still infidel but he loved to attend the order of his nephew and Abbas was the first to speak, he said to them: The Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) still in the protection of his people, If you see that you will protect him, you and what you

bearing from that, otherwise from now leave him here.

The speaker answered about them - albara' ibn maerur - he said: We want to Fulfill and honesty and make life instead of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) spoke and read the Qur'an and called to worship Allaah.

It was a pact between the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and among them on:

- 1- To worship God alone, and do not associate anything with Him.**
- 2 - On hearing and obedience in activity and laziness.**
- 3 - On the spending in hardship and ease.**

4 - On the command of good and forbidding on evil.

5 - Not to fear in God any blame.

6 - And that they support him if he came to them, and prevent him from preventing themselves and their spouses and their children, and to them Paradise.

After the pledge, the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) asked them to choose twelve from them and said to them: "You are the guarantors of your people." They chose nine of Al Khazraj and three of Al-Aws.

This is Bayaa't The second aleaqabae, and it was really the greatest and most important Bayaa't in the life of the Prophet peace be upon him, and become

the migration of the Prophet and Muslims to Yathrib is true.

Ansar returned to Yathrib and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) ordered Muslims to migrate and went out of Mecca infiltrating fear of Quraysh, The migration lasted about two months (from the last dhaa alhujjat ' until the first of rbye al'awla) until most of the Muslims emigrated to Yathrib and there remained no Mecca other than the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and Abu Bakr al-Sadiq and Ali ibn Abi Talib, (may Allah be pleased with them) and the people of their homes and some Muslims.

Quraish held a conspiracy against the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and agreed among themselves

to kill him in a way that ensures the loss of his blood between the tribes so that his family has no right to claim his blood and they took from each tribe a strong young man, and agreed on the siege of the house of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and kill him with one blow, so Allah Almighty told his Messenger, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) by the management of Quraysh and recommended to him to migrate to Yathrib and Ali ibn Abi Talib, (may Allah be pleased with him) is sleeping in the bed of the Prophet, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and accompanied the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) with Abu Bakr al-Sadiq, (may Allah be pleased with him) and went out at night to the south of Mecca and disappeared in the cave of

Mount Thor and stayed for three days and Abdullah bin Abi Bakr, (may Allah be pleased with them) and his sister asmaa', (may Allah be pleased with her) carrying news, food and water to them, Quraysh knew that the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came out of Mecca and sent her men to look for him, (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) all the way until they reached the door of Thawr cave In which the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) hid and Abu Bakr (may Allaah be pleased with him) God has Supported him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) with soldiers like the pigeons, the spider, and the soldiers whom no one has seen.

**God Almighty said “*wa'ayadah bijunud
llam tarawha*” (and supported by soldiers
did not see) and after staying in the cave
three days ride to Yathrib and went from
another road so as not seen by the men
of Quraysh Abdullah ibn Ariqat was the
one who showed them on the road, and
he drove them the western road that is
adjacent to the Red Sea.**

**It is a road that has many difficulties and
they have traveled 510 miles under the
burning sun the men of Quraysh are
chased by them and some of the pursuers
have come to them, Allah has protected
them from them; they have cut off the
distance in eight days and arrived at
Qubaa' in Yathrib on the twelfth day of the
month of Rabi 'al-Awwal, in this period he**

(blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) established the Mosque of Qubaa’.

God Almighty said about this mosque:

“lamasjid ‘ussis ealaa alttaqwaa min ‘awwal yawm ‘ahaqq ‘an taqum fih fih rijal yuhibbun ‘an yatatahharuu wallh yuhibb almutthhirina” mean (Do not stand in it, ever. A mosque founded upon piety from the first day is worthier of your standing in it. In it are men who love to be purified. God loves those who purify themselves)

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Thus ended the part of the life of the Prophet peace be upon him in Mecca where he stayed in it 12 years and 5 months and 21 days and descended on the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) most of the Quran, Where he descended upon him (blessings and

peace of Allah be upon him) 82 Surat also imposed prayer and Zakat and began the special part of the life of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) in the medina.

And people went out in Yathrib in the ways they say Allah is the greatest came the Messenger of Allah, Allah is the greatest came Muhammad, Allah is the greatest came Muhammad, Allah is the greatest came the Messenger of Allah The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) descended in the house of Abu Ayyub al-Ansari, and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was keen to establish the Islamic state.

He (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) built the Prophet's Mosque.

And worked on brotherhood among Muslims, all brothers in Islam and made a treaty between Muslims and Jews, but the Jews did not keep the fulfillment of their covenant and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was forced to fight them.

In this period, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) enacted the adhaan, Abdullah bin Zayd saw the vision of the adhaan, and he came to the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and said to him this when he told the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) about this vision he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said that God willing, it would have a right vision, and he said to Bilal the adhaan then Bilal said

the adhaan, then Umar ibn al-Khattab (may Allaah be pleased with him) heard the adhaan and went to the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and said to him O Prophet of God, who sent you with the true I saw like the one who saw, the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said "Praise be to allaah" for that.

Invasions of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him):

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was not a lover of fighting, but he was forced to do so after losing all means of understanding with his enemies from Jews, hypocrites and

worshipers of idols for self-defense and for faith and began the battles between the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and his enemies some of it is battalions and some invasions and battalion are not led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

The number of invasions Prophet 27

Invasion:

1 - The invasion of wadan it is the invasion of alabwaa':

It was in the month of safar year 2 AH.

Number of Muslims: 70, led by: Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) the first invasion of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came out to cut the road on Convoy to Quraish and left behind to protect the medina Saad ibn Abada when he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) reached wadan make a treaty with amrw ibn mukhshi alddamri, and was the master of Bani Damra, the treaty stipulates that Bani Damra in the safety of them and their money and victory to them over those who fought them only to fight the religion of God and that they support the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) if he called them.

2- The invasion of bawat:

occurred in the month of Rabi 'al-Awwal year 2 AH.

Number of Muslims: 200, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of infidels: 100 fighters led by Umayya ibn Khalaf.

Description: The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came to bawat from the side of Radawi (a mountain near Yanbu) and then returned to Medina, and was in the way Quraish and Umayya ibn Khalaf.

3 - The invasion of Safwan or the Battle of first Badr:

occurred in the month of Rabi 'al-Awwal year 2 AH.

Number of Muslims: 70, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: Karz ibn Jaber al-Fahri had raided the livestock of the people of the medina, and the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went out behind him until he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) reached Safwan, but did not realize him.

4 - Invasion of Dhi aleashiirat:

occurred in the month of Jumada II year 2 AH.

Number of Muslims: 150, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) called Bani Madlaj (tribe) and their

allies from Bani Damra (tribe), and dhi aleashiirat is a place between Mecca and Medina.

5- Great Battle of Badr:

occurred in the month of Ramadan year 2 AH.

Number of Muslims: 313, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of infidels: 1000, led by Abu Jahl.

The number of Muslim martyrs: 22 Sahabia.

Death toll of infidels: 70 dead and 70 injured.

Description: The Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) knows that the Quraysh will come to

Medina then he travelled to a defense of Muslims, and Muslims defeated the Quraysh.

6 - Invasion of Bani Qinqaa:

occurred in the month of Shawwal year 2 AH.

Led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: The tribe of Bani Qinqaa was evacuated, where they came with evil in medina, when the Muslims were in Badr.

7- Invasion of Suwayq:

occurred in the month of Dhu al-Hijjah year 2 AH.

Number of Muslims: 200, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of polytheists: 200, led by Abu Sufyan bin Harb.

Description: Abu Sufyan sent mens from the Quraysh to medina and came to the side of it-called AL-Arrayed, burned in the corners of the palm tree and found two men killed them, and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went out behind them but did not reached them.

8 - Invasion of Kerkart Alkadr or Invasion of Bani Salim:

occurred in the month of Muharram year 2 AH.

Number of Muslims: 200, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: The tribe of Bani Ghattafan and tribe of Bani Salim went out to do an Invasion on medina, they left when they saw a group of Muslims, and a slave was captured his name is yasar, but the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) released him.

9 - invasion of dhi 'amr, or invasion of ghutfan or invasion of Anmar:

occurred in the month of Rabi 'al-Awwal year 3 AH.

Number of Muslims: 450, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: where bani Tha'alba and bani moharb met to invade medina, so they turned away when they saw a group of Muslims, the Prophet (blessings and

peace of Allah be upon him) went out with his companions until he reached dhi 'amr, and there they arrested a man called Jabar from Bani Tha'alba, called by the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) to Islam then become a Muslims and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) stayed there for a full month and then returned to medina after the infidels dispersed in the mountains.

10 - Invasion of ahud:

occurred in the month of Shawwal year 3 AH.

Number of Muslims: 700, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of infidels: 3000, led by Abu Sufyan ibn Harb.

Losses of Muslims: 40 wounded and 70 martyrs.

Loss of infidels: 30 dead.

Description: Quraysh decided to retaliate for their defeat in Badr by attacking Muslims in their own home in medina in the year following the invasion of Badr.

When the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) knows about this, he consulted his companions in fighting the infidels outside the medina or staying in the city and fortifying by it.

If the infidels enter their alleys, kill them and throw them from above the houses.

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went out in an army of 1,000 fighters, and before they reached the battlefield, the leader of the hypocrites (Abdullah ibn Abi Saloul) came back with a third of the army.

Muslims continued their march until Mount ahud and made it behind their backs and then made the Prophet peace be upon him fifty of the shooters on Mount "einin" to protect Muslims.

And leader of them "Abdullah ibn Jubayr" (may Allah be pleased with him) and stressed they must stay in their places.

The battle between the believers and the polytheists began; the believers were well fighting, until the enemies were revealed and they retreated from the battlefield, leaving their money booty to the Muslims.

Then the shooters came to collect the spoils, thinking that Quraysh had been defeated then Khalid ibn al-Walid turned on the Muslims he was in that time in the army of idolaters and ascended the mountain, and changed the events of the battle and stressed Quraysh on Muslims

And the following happened:

1- There was a rumor among Muslims that the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was killed, which had a negative impact on Muslims.

2- The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was injured and his teeth were broken and his face was cut.

3- The martyrdom of Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib (may Allah be pleased with him) the uncle of the prophet (blessings and

peace of Allah be upon him) and Musab ibn Omair (may Allah be pleased with him) and others, and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was saddened too much by the death of his uncle Hamzah.

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) ordered the companions to buried the companions without washing or praying.

Despite these events, the fighting continued and the believers had Stability until the Quraysh withdrew from the field after they had won revenge but could not eliminate Islam and Muslims thanks to God Almighty.

11- The Invasion of hamra' alasd:

occurred after day from ahud invasion, in 7 Shawwal 3 AH.

Number of Muslims: 540, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of infidels: 970, led by Abu Sufyan.

Description: the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and the Muslims went to the enemy camp so that they would not return to them again, two men were captured and a man named Abu 'Azza al-Sha'er was killed because it was given a promise in Badr that he would never support the infidels against Muslims Then he annulled his covenant.

12 -The Invasion of Bani al Nadeer:

occurred in Rabi 'al-Awwal of the year 4 AH.

led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: the tribe of Bani al-Nadeer was evacuated because they wanted to kill the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), Bani al-Nadeer were in medina and when they wanted to betray the Muslims, This was postponed to the land of Khyber.

13 - The Invasion of Badr Other:

occurred in the month of Dhul Qadah year 4 AH.

Number of Muslims: 1510, led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of infidels: 2050, led by Abu Sufyan bin Harb.

Description: Abu Sufyan came out in the people of Mecca until he came down in Dhahran or Asfan, when the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) knew that Abu Sufyan was coming, he went out to him and Abu Sufyan came back, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) also returned, and there was no confrontation.

14- The Invasion of Domat al-Jandal:

occurred in Rabi 'al-Awwal of the year 5 AH.

Number of Muslims: 1000 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) heard of a mass gathering in Domat al-Jandal to raid media, so he went out to it he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) knew that this was a lie, and he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) returned before he reached it.

15- The Invasion of Bani Al-Motlaak, or Al-Marisa ':

occurred in the month of Shaaban year 5 AH.

led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

And Bani Al-Motlaak led by al-Harith ibn Abi Dirar.

Description: The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said that the

Bani Al-Motlaak gathered for him, so he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) sent to them Buraidah al-Aslami, to confirm the news, so he knew that it was true, he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went out to them and fighting with Bani Al-Motlaak only and the rest fled and the enemy was defeated then he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) released All prisoners.

16 – The Invasion of parties or trench:

occurred in the month of Shawwal or in Dhu al-Qadah year 5 AH.

Number of Muslims: 3000 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of polytheists: 10000 led by Abu Sufyan ibn Harb, and others.

Description: The Jews called Quraysh and other tribes for the war against the Muslims and the Muslims set up the ditch on Medina in defense of themselves, and the enemies besieged the Muslims for a month and then returned from where they came, and turned back disappointed.

17- The Invasion of Bani Qurayza:

occurred in the month of Dhu al-Hijjah year 5 AH.

led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

“When the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came back from the trench and placed the weapon and washed, Jibreel (peace be upon him) came to him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and said: you put your

weapon, I swear by God what we put:go out to them He said: Where to? He said: Here and he pointed to Bani Qurayza, then the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went out to them”.

Narrated by al-Bukhaari

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) ordered the fast to go out before they were holed up.

The three thousand Muslim fighters rushed to the Jews of Bani Qureza, they besieged them in their fortresses for twenty-five nights, until they were exhausted.

And killed 400 Jews and a woman who killed one of the companions, and the elimination of Bani Qurayza became medina free of Jews.

18- The Invasion of Bani Lahyan:

occurred in Rabi 'al-Awwal of the year 6 AH.

Number of Muslims: 200 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: This invasion was to discipline Bani Lahyan who killed ten of the innocent preachers, and when they knew that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) will come to them they fled in the mountains.

19- The invasion of dhi qurd or forest:

occurred in Rabi 'al-akhar year 6 AH.

Number of Muslims: 500 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: One of the largest disciplinary invasions led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) against the infidels, it was called dhi qurd. Because the place where the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came down had a water called dhi qurd also called the invasion of the forest relative to a place near of Medina from the side of the Levant, where there is a lot of trees, is the place where the infidels took the Camels of the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Umayyad ibn al-Harith al-Fazari attacked with a group of his people on the camels of the Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and killed a man and captured a Muslim woman.

Salamah ibn al-Akwaa (may Allaah be pleased with him) heard what happened, he shouted to warn the people and stayed alone chasing the unbelievers and was throwing them nobility even he saved from them some camels, then the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and 500 of the companions came to Salamah ibn al-Akwaa with dhi qurd, and they recovered all the camels after they killed many of the infidels.

20- The invasion of Hdaybiyah:

occurred in the month of Dhul Qa'dah year 6 AH.

Number of Muslims: 1400 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) saw in a dream that he entered the house (holy kaaba) and he and his companions are safe, they shaved their heads and shorting their hairs, he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) decided to go out for the performance of 'Umrah, and the Quraysh had repelled him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) about going to the House (holy kaaba) in Hudaibiyah, which is between it and Mecca, 14 miles.

The reconciliation between the Muslims and the Quraish was led by Suhail bin Amr al-Qurashi for ten years, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) returned to Medina to be back next year to perform Umrah.

21- The invasion of Khaybar:

occurred in the month of Muharram year 7 AH.

Number of Muslims: 1400 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of Jews: 10,000 Jews from Khyber led by Kenana Ibn Abi Haqeeq.

Losses of Muslims: 50 wounded and 16 martyrs.

Losses Jewish: 93 dead.

Description: After the return of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) from Hudaibiyah, wanted to eliminate the danger of the Jews, ordered the exit to Khyber, which is far from Medina 180 km, Muslims began to open the Khaybar fortifications one by one it

was eight fortresses of which it took 10 days to open it, and Muslims faced great resistance and difficulty when opening some of the fortresses, in this invasion was the martyr Amer ibn al-Akwaa, (may Allah be pleased with him), and Muslims defeated the Jews in Khyber, after the invasion, the Jews tried to kill the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), a woman gave him a poisoned roasted sheep, she put poison in the arm of the sheep when she knew he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) loved him, when he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) ate from the arm, the arm told him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) that it was poisoned, then he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) took out the morsel out of his mouth, the woman was

questioned and she recognized her crime, he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) did not punish her in this time, but he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) killed her when Beshr ibn al-Baraa ibn Ma'arour died from the poison he swallowed with food when he ate with the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

22- The invasion Wadi al-Qora:

occurred in Muharram year 7 AH.

When the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) returned from Khyber opened the Valley of the villages after the siege of some nights and a valley full of Jews, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) stopped there, and he didn't found any resistance, only a foolish stock hit his servant

**mudeam (may Allah be pleased with him)
then killed him.**

23- The invasion of dhat alrriqaa':

**# occurred in the month of Muharram year
7 AH.**

**# Number of Muslims: 400 led by the
Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be
upon him).**

**The forces of the polytheists: Bani
ghutfan and Bani maharib and Bani
thaelibat.**

**# Description: The Bani ghutfan had
gathered a group of Bani maharib and
Bani thaelibat to raid the Muslims, when
the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah
be upon him) heard about it, he
(blessings and peace of Allah be upon
him) decided to go out to them, and came**

out with four hundred of his companions and maybe more than that and was a difficult journey there is a severe shortage in the number of camel, and every six of the Companions have one camel riding it, The earth was so rough that their paws were torn, and their legs were ripped and put rags and therefore called the invasion of dhat alrriqaa’.

Until the Muslims arrived at a place called Nakhl, and they met a group of Ghutfan but there was no fighting between them, and prayed the Prophet the Prophet Felt this and woke from sleep with companions a prayer is called the fear prayer, it was narrated that about Jaabir (may Allaah be pleased with him) said:
“The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came to dhat alrriqaa’

from Nakhl, and met a group of Ghutfan but there was no fighting, and People fear each other, then prayed the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) two rak'ah the fear”

Narrated by al-Bukhaari

Then the people left, there was no fighting, and the Muslims returned victorious and on the way back, the heat grew on them and they sat under the trees, then the messenger (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) slept under a tree, and his sword hung on it, one of the polytheists came there and took up his sword, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) Felt this and woke from sleep and said to the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) Who would protect you from me? He

(blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: Allah will protect me from you, "And if the man trembles and the sword fall from his hand, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) took it and then pardoned him and leaves him.

Agreed upon

The tribes dared not raise their heads after that, but surrendered, and entered into Islam.

24 - The conquest of Mecca:

occurred in the month of Ramadan year 8 AH.

Number of Muslims: 10,000 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Description: The cause of the invasion is that the tribe of Quraysh violated the

truce that was between them and the Muslims by helping their allies of Bani Bakr in the raid on the tribe of Khuzaa, Muslim allies, thus ending its covenant with the Muslims, which was called the Peace of Hdaybiyah.

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) entered Mecca without fighting, Except for what was on the part of the leader Khalid ibn al-Walid, as some of the men of Quraysh led by Akreema ibn Abi Jahl tried to confront the Muslims, Khalid bin al-Walid fighting them and killed twelve men, the rest of whom escaped, killing two Muslims.

And the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) destroyed all idols and ordered Bilal bin Rabah to be

authorized from the Kaaba and entered many of the people of Mecca in Islam.

25 - The invasion of Hunayn:

occurred in the month of Shawwal year 8 AH.

Number of Muslims: 12000 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of polytheists: 30000

Losses of Muslims: 6 martyrs and 6000 wounded, and killed of polytheists 71.

Description: occurred in a valley called Hunayn between Mecca and Taif, The conquest of Mecca was the greatest conquest that Allah bestowed upon His religion and His Messenger, but the tribe of Hawzan and the tribe of Thaqif gathered to walk to fight the Muslims led

by Malik ibn Auf and went out with all his people, Men and women and children, but that was a wrong decision, and he entered the Valley of Hunayn at night, and spread his army in the valley and when the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and the army of Muslims arrived at Wadi Hunayn attacked them Malik ibn Auf and the army of infidels like one man with arrows from everywhere, the Muslims were defeated and they fled, and did not stay with the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) only a few of his companions and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) calls and says: "to me, the slaves of Allah I am the Messenger of Allah was the first to answer his uncle al-Abbas and the Prophet (blessings and

**peace of Allah be upon him) said to him:
Call them, Abbas**

He said: "What do I say?" The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: "Say, 'Badr companions,'" the Muslims began to gather around the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), they were 66 from Ansar and 33 from immigrants, , Then began fighting intensifies, and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went to the army of Hawzan, and says: "I am the Prophet does not lie I am the son of Abdul Muttalib" then the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) took a fist from the dirt with his hand and threw it in the direction of the Hawzan army, then he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: I said I will defeat you and the

Lord of Muhammad, and revealed God Almighty:" wayawm hunayn 'iidh 'aejabatukum kathratukum falam tughn eankum shayyana wadaqat ealaykum al'ard bima rahubat thumm wallaytum mmudbirin * thumm 'anzal allah sakinatah ealaa rasulih waealaa almuninin wa'anzal junudana llam tarawha waeadhhab alladhin kafaruu wdhlk jaza' alkafirin" means

(God has given you victory in numerous regions; but on the day of Hunayn, your great number impressed you, but it availed you nothing; and the land, as spacious as it was, narrowed for you; and you turned your backs in retreat.

*** Then God sent down His serenity upon His Messenger, and upon the believers; and He sent down troops you did not see,**

and He punished those who disbelieved. Such is the recompense of the disbelievers) (at-Tawbah 25-26)

And defeated the army of infidels and Malik ibn Auf fled and his companions to Taif and have left behind many spoils, the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) sent behind them a group of companions, besieged them, and fought them until they defeated them all.

26- The invasion of Taif:

occurred in the month of Shawwal year 8 AH.

Number of Muslims: 12000 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

The forces of polytheists: Bani Thaqif

Description: after the invasion of Hunayn, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went to Taif, but the tribe of Thaqif built the fortresses and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came down from their fortresses.

The Thaqif tribe took the opportunity and took their arrows to the Muslim camp.

The Muslims were wounded by twelve men, including: Abdullah ibn Abi Bakr (may Allah be pleased with them) who was martyred with arrow, and continued siege of the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) to Taif nearly forty days, and There were some skirmishes between Muslims and polytheists, And when the siege lasted, the Prophet (blessings and peace

of Allah be upon him) consulted some people, then he decided to lift the siege and leave, and the army departed, and they said, “We are return, repentant, worshipers of our Lord, we say thank God”.

27- The invasion of Tabuk:

occurred in the month of Rajab year 9 AH.

Number of Muslims: 30000 led by the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Number of polytheists: 40000

Description: The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) knew that the Romans wanted to raid medina, The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) went out with his companions

to them, when the Muslims reached Tabuk, they did not find resistance from the Romans, and the enemies attacked the panic, they stopped fighting, then the Muslims stayed in Tabuk for twenty nights, Then the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) returned to Medina.

And in this invasion was the story of the three who left the invasion and did not go with the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), they are honest believers who did not go without an excuse and they admitted it, and they are: (Kaab ibn Malik - Hilal ibn Umayya - and mararat ibn alrrabiea) - may Allah be pleased with them.

And the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) commanded the

people to boycott them and the earth, as vast as it is, closed in on them, and after fifty days, God repented to them and descended Quran in them saying:” **wa ealaa alththalathat alladhin khullifuu hatta 'iidha daqat ealayhim al'ard bima rahubat wa daqat ealayhim 'anfusuhum wa zannu 'an lamlaja mmin allah 'illa 'iilayh thumm tab ealayhim liatubuu 'inn allah hu alttwwab alrrahim * ya 'ayuha alladhin amanuu attaquu allah wa kunuu mae alssadiqin**” mean(Also towards the three who were left behind, Then, when the earth, as vast as it is, closed in on them, and their very souls closed in on them, and they realized that there was no refuge from God, except in Him, He redeemed them, so that they may repent, God is the Redeemer, the Merciful. * O you who

believe! Be conscious of God, and be with the sincere) **At-Tawbah118-119.**

Farewell argument:

The Arabian Peninsula became believe in God and Islam as a religion and Muhammad (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) a prophet, and the date of Hajj has approached and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) wanted to perform this duty and to teach Muslims the Hajj how to be.

The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) came out at the end of dhi al-qaedat of the tenth year of Hijra with his wives to perform the Hajj and the Muslims came out with him at least ninety thousand.

And the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) did not perform Hajj before.

On the day of Arafat, the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) addressed the Muslims in a farewell speech and said: "O people listen to my words, I do not know whether I shall ever meet you again in this place after this year.

O people, your blood and your property are sacrosanct until you meet your Lord, just as this day and this month of yours are sacred.

Surely you will meet your Lord and He will question you about your deeds.

I have already made this known.

Let he who has a pledge return it to the one who entrusted him with it; all usury is abolished, but your capital belongs to you.

Wrong not and you shall not be wronged. God has decreed that there will be no usury and the usury of 'Abbas ibn 'Abd al-Muttalib is abolished, all of it. All bloodshed in the pre-Islamic days is to be left unavenged. The first such claim I revoke is that of Ibn Rabi'ah ibn al-harith ibn 'Abd al-Muttalib, who was nursed among the Bani Layth and was slain by the Bani Hudhayl. His is the first bloodshed in the pre-Islamic days with which I shall set an example.

O people, indeed Satan despairs of ever being worshipped in this land of yours. He will be pleased, however, if he is

obeyed in a thing other than that, in matters you minimize. So beware of him in your religion.

O people, intercalating a month is an increase in unbelief whereby the unbelievers go astray; one year they make it profane, and hallow it another, [in order] to agree with the number that God has hallowed, and so profane what God has hallowed, and hallow what God has made profane.

Time has completed its cycle and is as it was on the day that God created the heavens and the earth.

The number of the months with God is twelve: they were in the Book of God on the day He created the heavens and the earth.

Four of them are sacred, the three consecutive [months] and the Rajab [which is called the month of] Mudar, which is between Jumada [II] and Sha‘ban."

"Now then, O people, you have a right over your wives and they have a right over you. You have the right that they should not cause any one of whom you dislike to tread on your beds; and that they should not commit any open indecency.

If they do, then God permits you to shut them in separate rooms and to beat them, but not severely. If they abstain from [evil], they have the right to their food and clothing in accordance with custom (al-maaruf). Treat women well, for they are

[like] domestic animals with you and do not possess anything for themselves.

You have taken them only as a trust from God, and you have made the enjoyment of their persons lawful by the word of God, so understand and listen to my words,

O people. I have conveyed the Message, and have left you with something which, if you hold fast to it, you will never go astray: that is, the Book of God and the sunnah of His Prophet. Listen to my words, O people, for I have conveyed the Message and understand it.

Know for certain that every Muslim is a brother of another Muslim, and that all Muslims are brethren.

It is not lawful for a person to take from his brother except that which he has given him willingly, so do not wrong yourselves.

O God, have I not conveyed the message?" It was reported (to me) that the people said, "O God, yes," and the Messenger of God said, "O God, bear witness."

His death (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him):

The Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) felt sick in the first month of Rabi 'al-Awwal of the eleventh year of Migration, And days before the death of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) was

going to albaqie where it is a burial place for many companions and the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) In order to pray for them And when he returned to the home of his wife Maymunah (may Allah be pleased with her) seemed to feel a severe headache and then stayed the night with her and in the next day he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) called his wives (may Allah be pleased with them) and asked them to stay during his illness in the house of Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) because her house next to the mosque of the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and authorized to him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him).

Before a day of his death (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) entered Fatima, (may Allah be pleased with her) on the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and she cried a lot, because the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) at the time was in a state of fainting that comes at intervals due to the severity of the fever, At the dawn of the day when the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) died, Abu Bakr (may Allaah be pleased with him) prayed with the Muslims at Fajr prayer the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) revealed the curtain between his house and the mosque and the Muslims were Almost that to cut their prayers joyfully seeing the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him), they thought

he had recovered from the disease and did not realize he was giving them a farewell look.

It was narrated that Anas ibn Malik (may Allaah be pleased with him) said: **“While they are in Fajr prayer on Monday, Abu Bakr (may Allaah be pleased with him) prays to them the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) surprised them and revealed the Then he smiled laughing and the prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) recoil Abu Bakr (may Allaah be pleased with him) on his heels to connect the row in praying cover of Aisha's room and looked at them while they were praying Abu Bakr (may Allaah be pleased with him) thought that the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be**

upon him) wanted to go out to pray, And Anas said that the Muslims were mesmerizing in their prayers, When they saw the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) of the intensity of joy , he pointed to them the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) to complete your prayers and then entered the room and he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) take down the curtain”

Narrated by al-Bukhaari

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) began to die, and A'ishah (may Allaah be pleased with her) said:” from the God's blessing on me that the Messenger of Allah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) died in my house and on my day and on my chest,

and that God gathered between my saliva and his saliva (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) at the time of his death, abdul Rahman ibn Abi Bakr (may Allaah be pleased with them) entered and with his hand the toothpick (Siwaak), I saw him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) looked to toothpick and I knew that he loved toothpick (Siwaak), I said: I took it to you, and he (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) pointed by his head Yes, I took it to him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and it hardened to him, I said make it flexible for you? He (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) pointed by his head that yes, then I make it flexible for him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) by my mouth” **Narrated by al-Bukhaari**

When the Messenger of Allaah (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) completed the toothpick (Siwaak) until he raised his hand and his finger and looked at the ceiling and his lips moved and Aisha (may Allaah be pleased with her) listened to him (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and he said: With those who have been blessed on them from the prophets, the righteous, the martyrs and the righteous, O Allah, forgive me and grant me mercy and please God to the Comrade Top, to the Comrade Top, to the Comrade Top.

Repeat the last word three times and his hand (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) tilted then his spirit went up to heaven, ('inna lillah wa'inna 'ilayh rajieun)

mean “We belong to Allah and to Him we shall return”

The Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) died when the morn 'intensified on the twelfth day of Rabi 'al-Awwal of the eleventh year of Hijra.

I remind everyone to pray a lot on the Prophet peace be upon him, Oh God, we gathered on the basin with the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) and we drink water from basin we never thirst after it.